

~~SECRET EYES ONLY~~

13 May 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Morning Meeting of 13 May 1968

DD/I reported that he sent Walt Rostow at his request a study of the impact of ROLLING THUNDER since the partial bombing halt and noted that the Joint Staff filed a dissent.

DD/I advised that at 1000 today there will be a meeting of the ad hoc group concerning the analytical material underlying the Memorandum to Holders of NIE 11-14-67.

Godfrey commented that the Czechoslovak situation was unchanged over the weekend and that the war of nerves continues.

Godfrey noted that preliminary reports indicate Samudio will be attributed the most votes in the Panamanian election.



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Godfrey advised that the weekend was spent in furnishing responses to our delegation's questions on infiltration, apparently raised upon Ambassador Sullivan's arrival in Paris.

Carver noted that Ambassador Leonhart has temporarily assumed Philip Habib's Vietnam responsibilities.

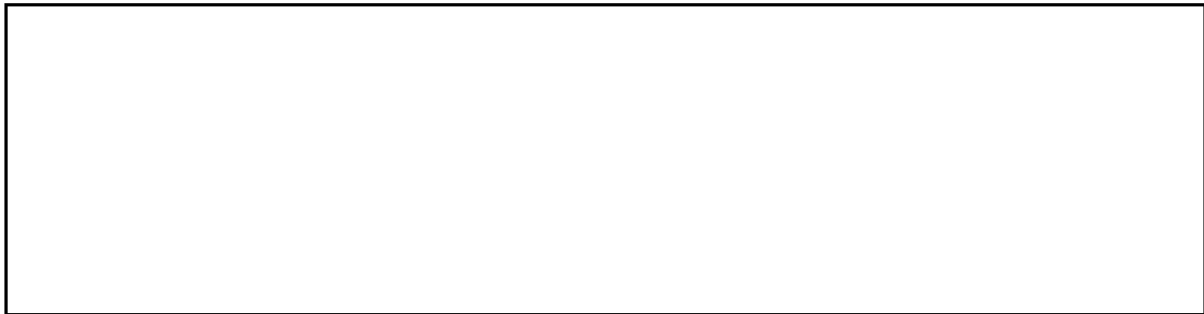
Carver commented that political turbulence is building again in Saigon over Thieu's apparent desire to bring into the government certain people who will undercut Ky.

Houston reported that the suit filed in Pittsburgh to force the Agency to make public its expenditures was dismissed by a Federal judge.

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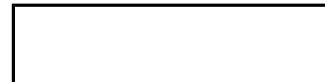
DD/P drew attention to the article in the Sunday Washington Post on Luis Genao Espillat's recounting of Cuban and Chinese support of Dominican extremists.

Executive Director drew attention to the provision in the Expenditure Control Act of 1968 which requires that jobs not be filled until FY 66 ceiling levels are reached and discussed its implications for the Agency. He advised that he has asked DD/S and the Director of Personnel to reassess Agency recruitment objectives for FY 69 in light of the stringency which will have to be applied to hiring.

DDCI complimented the Board of National Estimates on its memorandum on the Czechoslovak situation.

DDCI noted that on Friday the White House again reiterated the need for the tightest control over the flow of information concerning the Paris talks.

DDCI advised that the National Aeronautics and Space Council has requested a briefing at 1500 Tuesday on Soviet space progress.



L. K. White

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Ex-Dominican Red Describes Castro Role and Fund-Raising

By Carlos Martinez
Chicago Daily News Service

MIAMI—After three years of training in guerrilla tactics, urban agitation, and military intelligence, Luis Genao Espallat was ready to go home to the Dominican Republic.

This was the final briefing, and it was long after midnight when the bearded man in olive green walked with Genao to the door.

"Remember, Luis," said Fidel Castro, "the Dominican Republic is a primary objective to us."

It was late in 1962 when the Dominican Communist leader met in Havana with Castro for the last time. In September, 1965, Genao broke with the Castroist 14th of June Movement in the Dominican Republic.

Tells of Plotting

Genao has now described how he plotted with Castro for a Communist takeover in the Dominican Republic. He also told of meeting with Mao Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh and Nikita Khrushchev to seek financial and technical aid for Communist revolutionaries in Santo Domingo.

Genao, soft-spoken 33-year-old bachelor, was interviewed during a brief stay in Miami.

He was among the Communist leaders who fought in the civil war in the Dominican Republic in April, 1965. His name was high on a list of 77 Dominican Communists compiled by U.S. intelligence sources and issued during the revolt as part of the justification for U.S. intervention.

The visit to Miami marked the first time U.S. officials have permitted Genao to enter the country. Since leaving the hospital seven months ago after being wounded in an assassination attempt, Genao has lived in virtual seclusion in a small apartment in Santo Domingo.

"I know they will try it again because I know too much," Genao said.

Before defecting, Genao was a leading organizer of the central committee of the 14th of June Movement.

From 1959 to 1962, he was the group's permanent delegate to Cuba, and met with Castro to map strategy "from 30 to 40 times—as often as the circumstances required."

Genao said Castro has been supporting the 14th of June group financially for the last eight years. He also has provided instruction in Cuba for "several hundred" movement members who traveled to Havana on phony passports, Genao said.

"Castro is still subsidizing the 14th of June on a monthly basis. He's generous with his money—contributions are in dollars, in bills of small denominations—but he demands itemized descriptions of how the money will be used," Genao noted.



retical and practical guerrilla training in Vietnam, but pledged no financial help.

"He maintained that the seizure of power could only be achieved through armed action, and said that anyone planning to do it otherwise was not a good Communist."

Genao said Ho kept his promise to train Dominican revolutionaries.

Genao said Khrushchev ex-

pressed interest in the Dominican movement but turned down a request for financial assistance.

"Nikita was very sympathetic, but said he was already providing financial assistance to the Dominican Communist Party, a more orthodox Communist organization."

Returned with Disguise

After completing his mission, Genao flew to Paris in mid-1965. From there he returned to the Dominican Republic clandestinely with the help of Red Chinese agents.

Experts from the Chinese embassy in Paris changed Genao's features by mounting dentures over his natural teeth and coloring his hair. He said they taught him to talk and act like a wealthy Spaniard on a business trip. He made it easily through Dominican customs.

Money Comes From Paris

A delegate from the movement travels to Havana once a month to meet with Maj. Manuel (Barba Roja) Pineiro Lozada, 35, head of the General direction of intelligence, in charge of planning and financing subversion in Latin America.

Genao said sometimes Pineiro hands out the money himself. Other times the cash is made available in Paris by the intelligence officer at the Cuban embassy there.

"The actual delivery of the money never takes place inside the embassy," said Genao. "It's always done at some small cafe or at the intelligence officer's private apartment."

Even the 14th of June's powerful radio transmitter-receiver, which Genao helped smuggle into the Dominican Republic, has been provided by Castro. The Cuba government periodically provides the codes used in the broadcasts.

Deported to Lisbon

Genao was among the leaders of an abortive guerrilla uprising in the Dominican Republic in 1963 that he and Castro had planned in Havana. He and several dozen guerrillas were captured and in 1964, Genao was deported to Lisbon.

It was there, Genao said, that he was given his "most delicate" assignment by the 14th of June—orders to visit Communist China, North Vietnam, North Korea, Albania and the Soviet Union to enlist aid for the Dominican revolutionaries.

Most generous of the leaders he spoke to, Genao said, was Mao Tse-tung. Mao quickly agreed to provide the 14th of June with a monthly allowance, which still exists, varying between \$10,000 and \$20,000, Genao said.

Mao also agreed to provide guerrilla training, but refused a request for training of doctors and engineers belonging to the movement, Genao said. Mao told him:

"Comrade, the fundamental task is to train revolutionaries. After that, we will have time to worry about engineers and doctors."

Ho Chi Minh, Genao said, was "harder to deal with" than Mao.

"He said it would be of great importance to Latin American revolutionaries to receive theo-